BALFOUR'S MOTION LOST.

FORTY-SEVEN MAJORITY AGAINST A VOTE OF CENSURE.

THE UNIONIST LEADER'S BITTER ATTACK UPON THE GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY REPLIED TO BY MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. MOR-LEY-LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

DEFENDS OBSTRUCTION-THE VOTE 319 TO 272.

London, March 27 .- In the House of Commons to-day the motion made by Mr. Ralfour, the Unionist leader, of which he gave notice last Thursday, that the Irish Executive be censured for condoning serious offences, and thus bringing the law into general contempt, was defeated, the vote standing 319 to 272, a majority of forty-

Mr. Balfour spoke at length. He made his at tack upon the Government with exceptional vicer and repeatedly evoked loud cheers from the Opposition benches.

The present deplorable state of affairs in Ire-

land, Mr. Balfour said, was largely the consequence of a compress between the Government and the forces of disor. r. The Ministry had made an agreement with the Irish party by which the alministration of the laws was being defeated. According to the terms of this unwritten Concordat, the Government had coquetted with amposty and had encouraged dishonest tenants; through the Evicted Tenants' Commission, to disown their obligations and to treat landlords as a law-abiding people would treat malefactors. The Government had fomented outrages by suspending the Crimes Act, and had instigated crimes by the release of the dynamiters. The Government had not besitated to take steps which were in direct antagonism to the decisions of the courts. Had not a judge of a high court of justice declared that the Chief Secretary for Ireland had acted illegally in refusing police protection to those whose duty it was to enforce the law against defaulting tenants? In certain districts the direct countenancing by the Government of lawbreaking had had appalling consequences. Such a state of lawlessness prevailed in them that no conviction could be obtained in cases of agrarian crime, no matter how clear and undisputed the evidence. A new reign of terror had been es-Witnesses refused to appear to testify, as they realized that the most convincing testimony would be vain, while incurring the vengeance of the criminal population. victims of the outrages also preferred to hold their peace rather than render themselves marked

men. ("Hear! Hear!")
This was a high price, Mr. Balfour said, for the Government to pay for Irish support, leaving the weak to be oppressed by the strong, and the law-abiding to be at the mercy of the lawless, but the Government had not hesitated to pay it. Assizes in Counties Mayo, Clare, Limerick and Kerry had shown plainly how remarkable had been the recrudescence of crime in Ireland under the present Government. In one of these counties intimidation had been carried so far that all the writs were sent through the post, as the bailiffs did not dare to deliver them in person. The practice of boycotting had been revived in all its pristine ugliness and vigor. The Government, knowing, perhaps, the uselessness of presecuting offenders, had taken no steps to protect the victims. Disgraceful as were all these disorders, there was no sign of an effort to stop them. In fact, under the present Government, they could not be expected to cease before Secretary for Ireland should raily his courage, free himself from the trammels of his previous policy, and use in the defence of the law the powers which Parliament had intrusted

In answering Mr. Balfour, Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, directed attention to the fact that this was the fifth vote of censure moved within eight weeks. The right honorable gentleman, moreover, had failed to justify his motion with one new fact or one fresh argument. Without exception he had trodden the way which had ("Hear! Hear!") The right honorable gentleman had sometimes been listened to in the House with admiration. To-night, however, a person hearing his trivial reasons in support of his motion could feel for him nothing but pity. The leading charge against the Government was that they had a concordat with the Irish party. He would not deny that the present Administration tried to govern Ireland in sympathy with the Irish people. (Cheers.) If that was the heinous concordat, he would plead guilty to being a party to it. As to the specific charge that he had refused police protection to those who enforced the law, he would say that he had declined to protect night seizures, and he felt justified in this action. The law on the subject was far from clear and the highest authorities differed in their interpretation

to him. (Long Unionist cheers.)

assertion that agrarian crime in Ireland had increased under the Liberal Government. With a multiplicity of statistics he proved that under the present Executive this class of crime had decreased 11 per cent. He admitted that there had been three cases of boycotting under the present Ministry to two cases under the last Salisbury Administration, but added that all the cases had een taken in hand by the Government.

"If the right honorable gentleman presented the best possible case for a vote of censure," said Mr. Morley in conclusion, "the Government need not fear the vote of the House or the judgment

of the country." (Cheers). I. W. Russell, member for South Tyrone and one of the chief men of Ulster, said that after bearing such declarations from the Irish Secretary he felt that there was no lawbreaker in Ireland who could not rely upon the Government to minimize his offence.

Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, Conservative member for South Huntingdon, expressed the conviction that the present Government soon would make Ireland uninhabitable by persons desiring to lead

lawful and orderly lives. Mr. Gladstone reproached the Opposition with corting to a license of language which they could not possibly justify with facts. The present Government, he said, had as great a desire and as

strong an interest as had any of their predecessors In preserving law and order in Ireland. The present Government had, however, different views as to the best manner of dealing with the peo-They had substituted mildness and elemency or coercion. The results already apparent prove!

how successfully the new policy operated. The severity of the sentences in Ireland upon he boy Foley and other political offenders, Mr. Gladstone continued, was a feature of the coercive orstem. Such sentences never could have been passed in England. The present Government bught to abolish this exceptional mode of treat--sought to establish a more equitable system inistration. They aimed at laying th dation of order in the hearts and understandof the people of Ireland. The Liberal party ing of the people of Ireland. The Liberal party setused to believe that the Irish people were afflicted with some peculiar curse which prevented them from appreciating the blessings of civilization. The Liberal party believed that the Irish people were as capable of being governed on approved principles as were the people of other countries. The present effort of the Chief Secretary for Ireland was to realize in practice the truits of this belief. The Government appealed to the judgment of the House to justify him in this course, and had no other desire than to slure the fate which the verdict of the Members would bring him. (Prolonged cheers.)

Lord Randelph Churchill introduced his speecife Mr. Balfour's motion with a short culogy of Gladstone and an allugion to his "fascinating counsee." He felt it fils duty, however, head, to defeed Irish judges against the charge of

having passed too harsh sentences. The rules laid down by the Chief Secretary for Ireland would undoubtedly be a good thing for the prisoners, but he would remind the Chief Secretary of the case of the Irishwoman who told the judge that, although she had neither counsel nor defence, she had good friends among the jury. His own experience with the Chief Secretary's great legislative achievements had been that one concession to the Irish people was followed invariably by another. The Liberals had followed; the same policy as had the Conservatives for the suppression of crime in Ireland until the present Prime Minister made his great surrender in 1885.

Lord Randolph made a slight digression to de-

Prime Minister made his great surrender in 1885.

Lord Randolph made a slight digression to defend the course of obstruction adopted by the opposition. The Liberals, he said, had used obstructive tactics against the late Government, and it did not become them now to denounce the Unionists for following their example. At all events, the Unionists did not care z penny for the accusation, for had it not come to the point where forty Irish votes determined the Government's independence?

ment's independence?
Returning to his line of argument, Lord Ran Returning to his line of argument, Lord Randolph pronounced the proposed vote of censure to be more than justified by Mr. Morley's endeavors to hush up and conceal Trish crime from the knowledge of Parliament. He charged the Government with having set aside illegally an act of Parliament when they abandoned two clauses of the Crimes act. The present debate would not be wasted, he said. It would have effect outside, if not inside, of Parliament. None knew better than he that the Unionist party had anxious times before it. There were times in the history of nations when Providence imposed tests for good or ill. Perhaps the English people were now passing through such a period. But the Unionists would not falter. They founded their hopes on the truth of their principles, and looked to the English people for justice and judgment.

ont.

The division on Mr. Balfour's motion followed rd Randolph's speech. The division on Mr. Balfour's motion followed Lord Randolph's speech.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated in the House to-day that the British Foreign Office had been informed of the intention of the United States to accredit an Ambassador to the Court of St. James in acceptance and in reciprocation for the friendly action of Her Britannic Majesty in raising the British Minister at Washington to the rank of Ambassador.

M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR ELECTED.

CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH SENATE TO SUCCEED JULES FERRY.

March 27 .- The Senate to-day elected M Challemel-Lacour, the well-known statesman and writer, and Senator from Bouches-du-Rhone, Presithe Senate in place of the late Jules Ferry The election is satisfactory to President Carnot and the supporters of the Government, and is all the more popular on account of the recent election of M. Challemel-Lacour to Renan's seat in the French Academy.

FOR PLUNDERING THE LIBERATOR SOCIETY HOPBS, WRIGHT AND NEWMAN SENTENCED TO

PENAL SERVITUDE. London, March 27 .- James W. Hobbs, of J. W. Hobbs & Co., Henry Granville Wright, solicitor, and George Newman, formerly chairman of Newman & Co., were to-day arraigned for sentence upon convic-tion of having been concerned in defrauding the Liberator Building Society by obtaining large sums of money from that society under false pretences. Hobbs and Wright had also been convicted of forging a bill of exchange, and in the case of Hobbs directheft, as well as fraud and forgery, had been allege Hobbs and Wright to agree upon the purchase of property, upon which advances were obtained from the Liberator Society at amounts far in excess of its can only be ascertained upon sale and final settlement morrgaged prior to any interest of the Liberator Society in such property, but it is already apparent that large proportion of about £2,000,000 will be a total

Hobs and Wright were sentenced to penal servicude for twelve years cach, and Newman, whose share in the frands was less conspicuous, was sentenced to peral servitude for five years.

Jabez Spencer Halfour, formerly member of Parliament for Burnley, was implicated in the Liberator transactions and is now a fugitive from justice.

AN ORLEANIST MANIFESTO ISSUED.

A LETTER FROM THE COUNT OF PARIS APPEAL ING FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE

MONARCHY. Paris, March 27.- The Count of Paris has sent out

a circular letter to the Monarchist committees throughout France. In it he says substantially:

come so familiar to the House in recent years. Chamber has completely lost credit throughout the country. The Government has no courage to ac against the Socialists. It is powerless at home and devoid of authority abroad. The time has come for devoid of authority acroad. The time has come for all right-minded men to unite in a supreme effort to restore the honor of France. The Monarchists must not repudiate any political alliance required by the interest of the Nation and for the defence by the interest of the Nation and for the defence of a religious liberty, but, at the same time, they must let France understand that the Monaschy alone can give to her a strong and stable government, whose sole object will be the public welfare. My son seconds me in trying to realize this object. We shall spare no effort to place France upon firmer founda-tions."

> in the new circular of the Count of Paris-that in which he speaks of his son. This is the first time that the Count has mentioned his son, and it looks if he had at last taken into consideration the opinion expressed, though in subdued tones, in Royalist circles about the necessity of pushing forward the young Duke of Orleans. The word abdication was not pronounced openly, but it seems that the Count is preparing to code to his son his own assumed right of heir to the crown worn by his father, Louis Philippe. The Royalists understand that the Count of Paris i unpopular, because he demanded and received from France, exhausted after her war with Prassia, 40,000,-000 francs, which he claimed as an indemnity for the Orleanist royal domains confiscated, not by the Republic, but by Napoleon III. The Monarchists imagine that the Count's son

will prove more acceptable to the French people because he has posed as a would be patriot. It will be remembered that when the Duke of Orleans reached his twentieth year, he suddenly appeared in Paris and asked to draw his lot in the military draft, stating that he wanted to be a soldier like any other Frenchman, and that he would share with his comrades of the army, his "gamelle," the soup-dish of the French privates. He only succeeded in earning the nichname of "Prince Gamelle" and a few weeks in prison for having violated the law of exile against the Royalist and Imperial Princes. After this exploit the Duke of Orleans returned to his pleasures. He compromised himself so openly with an actress, Mme. De Melba, that he was sent to make a trip around the world. He was recently reported as being in the Somali ecountry in Eastern Africa, and the circular was launched by his father in the hope of preparing a good reception for him on his approaching return to Europe. But if such a circular may kindle again the vanishing fervor of a few Royalists, it cannot have any influence upon the electoral masses in France, where the young Orleanist is no more popular than his father. Moreover, the appeal of the Count of Paris against the Republic will be more than counteracted among the Monarchists by the favorable attitude which these Catholic Royalists know has been assumed by Pope Leo XIII toward the Republican form of government in France. privates. He only succeeded in earning the nickname

FOR A NEW WATERWAY TO NEW-YORK. Ottawa, Ont., March 27 .- The bill incorporating the North American Canal Company was passed to-day by the Dominion Parliament. The company will construct a canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, deeper the St. Lawrence canals and cut the canal from Lake St. Francis to Lake Champlain and thence to the Hudson River, in order to provide a new waterway to New York.

Buds-Pesth, March 27.-The body of Baron Louis Kallay, a conspicuous Hungarian politician, as found to-day in the River Theiss, near Zenta. His skull had been fractured by repeated blows with a metal in-strument. His clothes had been torn in a struggle and his face was cut.

TO RECEIVE A CARDINAL REPRESENTING THE POPE

Florence, March 27.—Queen Victoria has consented receive Cardinal Bausa as a representative of the

POSSIBLE CLUE TO THE NARONIC'S FATE LOST. London, March 27 -Repented efforts have been nade to gain further information concerning the visi which signalled off Deal on March 20 that she had
in board eleven shipwrecked soliton. It has been
hoped that the sailors were from the missing steam-

every day except Wednesdays, and also that the House should sit in the morning on Fridays. Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope that the party would give to the Government all the aid in its power to xpedite the Home Rule Issue and the Parish Councilbill, and would assist the Government in fighting

Henry Labouchere, member for Northampton, sug sessed that the simisters as wen as private members should curtail their speeches on the Home Rule Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that if the Liberal party only acted with prudence, and according to proper rules of discipline, they would soon carry to a successful Issue the glorious policy which the Nation had intrusted to them.

The meeting was harmonious throughout, and a general purpose was shown to act compactly in sup-port of Home Rule and the other great Liberal issues.

A BRITISH STEAMER LOST ON THE CHILIAN COAST.

London, March 27.-The British steamer Flamsteed, Captain Buck, from Antwerp February 10 for Va

PUNISHED FOR SELLING WORKS BY OLD MAS-TERS.

Rome, Match 27.-Maffeo Barberial Colonna di Scierra, Prince of Carbagnabo, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine 6,250 lire for having sold works of the old masters to persons outside of Italy without the consent of the Government. The pictures were in the gallery of Sciarra Palace in Rome when the Government prohibited the sale of such works to foreigners. They were taken secretly from the palace, smuggled over the border into France and bought by Parisians.

AN ORCHESTRA MANAGER'S CHARGES.

MORRIS RENO'S ACCUSATION AGAINST A PROMI-NENT INDIANAPOLIS MAN.

Indianapolis, March 27 (Special).- A sensation roused in social and musical circles here to-day by the publication of charges against J. H. Stem, a prominent architect and Secretary of the May Music Festival Association. Last year the associatio engaged Walter Damrosch's orchestra and it gav great satisfaction. This year it engaged Seidl's orchestra, which fact aroused the ire of Morris Reno. Damrosch's manager. A day or two ago directors mating that Stem had reaped personal profit out o last year's engagement. As stem is something of leader in exclusive society circles, the director were shocked, and telegraphed to Reno for further the negotiations with the festival association as agent intimating that no contract was possible without in and paid him \$300, finding out to our surprise that he posed in Indianapolis as a disinterested director and officer of the association. After the festival he demanded still \$200 more. We refused to be blackmailed, and he wrote a letter which I forward by nail, intimating a re-engagement for this year, but demanding the \$200 more, which we did not pay," To-day a letter was received from Reno repeating

this charge more specifically, and inclosing letters this charge more specifically, and inclosing letters from Stem demanding payment of certain sums as per private agreement. Stem, when seen about the matter, explained that Reno's action was through pique at not geffing the contract this year, and continued: "As to the last year's letters, they refer to the sums which keno volunteered to pay me after all the propositions had been received, and it was known who would receive the contract. It is generally understood, I think that I was largely instrumental in organizing the festival association. I have sacrificed time and money every year. This year the association agreed to pay my expenses to New York. No commissions have been asked nor prediered except from Reno. Heretefore I have paid my own expenses, including railroad fare and the cost of innumerable telegrams. If I received money after contracts had been signed to compensate me for this outlay, I considered it was nobody's affair."

Watertown, N. Y., March 27.-The story of a mu reached here. Charles Shipman, a farmer, had a dispute with John Fitzsimmons, a hotelkeeper at Halsted Bay, over the possession of a small piece of property. Shipman purchased the property from a relative of Fitzsimmons's who claimed to own it, but Fitzsimmons was the real owner and he ordered Shipman off. The latter refusing to go, Fitz-immon carried the case through the Canadian courts and was successful. The sheriff appeared and evicted shipman. Four weeks ago Shipman returned and tried by force to regain possession of the property, but did not accomplish his purpose. On Friday, however, he approached the place, accompanied by his son, his daughter and son-in-iaw, and armed with a shotgun. Seeing Fitz-immons through the window, he fired at him, but the shot only grazed his shuld r. Fitz immons then placed him eif agains the door to prevent Shipman from entering. Shipman placed the muzzle of the gun against the panel of the door and fired, the charge passing through the wood and into the breast of Fitzshimmons, killing him instantly. Shipman and his party have been arrested and taken to Brockville.

A LIST OF THE WORKS OF YALE INSTRUCTORS. New-Haven, Conn., March 27 (Special).--Irving Fisher, Instructor in mathematics in Yale, is the author of a work of unique literary and practical value. It is called "Yale bibliographies," and is the result of his researches in regard to the produc-tions of his fellow instructors for many months. nonth. It aims to furnish a means of reference to month. It aims to furnish a means of reservate to the investigations of all the officers of the university and includes the titles of the most important pub-lications of the present professors, instructors and others in the university, together with those of ex-President Noah Porter, who died a year ago. It comprises over 160 octavo pages and includes about 2,000 titles. Hereafter a corresponding list will be issued annually to cover future publications.

A MURDER TRIAL OPENED AT FREEHOLD. Freehold, N. J., March 27 (Special),-A trial for murder, in which a dozen or more colored and white men in and around Entontown and the Monmouth men in and around Eatontown and the Monmouth Park racetrack are implicated, opened here to-day. On the night of July 27, Caesar Johnson, colored, was shot through the heart in front of the Columbia Hotel, at Eatontown. He managed to walk about 150 yards, to the lawn in front of the home of J. W. Johnson, where he died. John Williams and Robert Belt were arrested at the time and held as principals or accessories. Eight witnesses were exemined to-day; but no material facts were brought out, and it is now feared that only a case of homicide may be made out or possibly that there may be an acquittal.

Louis Burbano, of No. 39 Lewis-st., who caused the leath of his wife Reta last Thursday night, by hooting her with a revolver, was ye-terday afternoon held without ball for examination in the Tombs Police held without ball for examination in the Tomos Poince Court on April 3. Burbano gave himself up last week. He received permission to attend with a detective his wife's funeral, which took place from the undertaking establishment at No. 26 1-2 Mulberry-st., on Sunday. He arrived too late, however. The man broke down completely, weeping like a child.

San Francisco, March 27.—Dr. Keeney said to-day that John W. Mackay was doing well, but that he did not think he would let the patient leave his room this week. With quiet and rest and freedom from business cares, the physician added, Mr. Mackay would soon be entirely convalescent.

A KANSAS BANK ROBBED OF \$4,000. Coffeyville, Kan., March 27 .- The Caney Valley

Bank at Caney, Kan., Maren 27.—The Unity Valley Bank at Caney, Kan., was robbed late this afternoon, he sum of \$4,000 being secured. The robbery is aid to have been done by two men named Starr and Newcomb, the former of whom is a fugitive from lustice. A posse has started after them, but they have secured a good start.

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES" SOLD

A SYNDICATE SAID TO HAVE BOUGHT IT.

MEN WHO ARE MENTIONED AMONG THE NEW OWNERS-NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

Stories have been current for some time of the sale of "The New-York Times." It was reported that the contract was drawn up and agreed to yesterday afternoon for the sale of the paper to a syndicate, the chief spirit in which was Charles R. Flint. It was said that associated with Mr. Flint was a large number of proprietors with holdings in the stock of a new company of from \$5,000 to \$50,000. It was understood that F. Woodward, president of the Hanover National Bank; John A. McCall, president of the New-York Life Insurance Company; Henry B. Hyde president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society Governor Flower, Jacob H. Schiff and H. Walter Webb

The present Editor of "The Times," Charles R. Miller, and the managing editor, George F. Spinney, are also interested as proprietors in the com pany, and are to be continued in their present places. It was in their interest, indeed, that the new company has been formed, and it is understood that the paper will continue to support the policies which have distinguished it for the last eight years. When it embarked upon those poliies it had a circulation of about 80,000 copies, and was said to be earning an income of more than \$300,000 a year. It is believed that its circulation and its income have fallen off considerably. These are the considerations, in fact, which have induced its owners to part with it.

It is significant that they sell, not the real estate, but the newspaper only. There have been for many years two interests in the owner-ship of "The Times," known as the Jones interest and the Morgan interest. Gilbert E. Jones and his sister, Mrs. Dver, represent the Jones of controlling interest, which consists, it is said, of sixty shares. The Morgan interest is held by Henry Morgan and Mrs. Zabriskie, and amounts to forty shares, the whole capitalization being one hundred shares. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Zabriskie were in New-York yesterday to assist in the disposal of the paper. The real estate is retained by the Jones-Morgan interest and the paper with its franchise and plant passes into the hands of the syndicate. It is understood that the price agreed upon is \$950,000.

The Times" has been for sale since last fall and Mr. Miller and Mr. Spinney have been engaged the greater part of six months in the organization of the syndicate which has at last bought the paper. It is said that some part of the purchase price has still to be raised, though it is so small that the negotiators felt satisfied to come to a definite conclusion. It was said that Mr. Flint, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Miller would act as trustees for the new company, and that it would continue to advocate Free Trade and to make the cause of Mr. Cleveland its especial con-The paper would continue to occupy its

Mr. Flint was seen at his home, No. 4 East Thirty-sixth-st., by a Tribune reporter last night. He said that he had heard that his name was mentioned in connection with the purchase of "The Times," but he was not concerned in it. feel as Commodore Vanderbilt did about owning a newspaper," he said. "The Commodore declared that there were 4,000 papers in this country, and the man who owned one incurred the enmity of all the rest. No: owning a newspaper is a long way from my business."

Gilbert E. Jones was entertaining a dinner party at his home, No. 48 West Thirty-seventh-st., and would not see the reporter. Jacob H. Schiff was seen at his home, No. 932 Fifth-ave. Ho knew that efforts were being made to get up a syndicate to buy "The Times," because he had been asked to join it. He had promised to consider the offer, but had given no answer. He, too, understood that Mr. Flint was at the head of the project.

project.
H. Walter Webb asked to be excused from saying anything about the subject. It was said at Mr. Hyde's home, No. 48 West Thirty-seventh-st, that he was out of town. Mr. Woodward is at his country home in Maryland. Mr. McCall is at his country home in Maryland. Mr. McCall said that he was not concerned directly or indirectly in any plan to buy the paper, and knew nothing about any effort in that direction. It seems likely, according to a well-known citizenthat Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, instead of Mr. McCall, is in the syndicate. Mr. McCurdy lives out of the city, and could not be seen last night. This citizen said he had also heard that Mr. Woodward was concerned in the enterprise, and that the man who was carrying on the negotiations was E. M. Shepard, of the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, No. 111 Broadway.

OVER 1,000 CONVICTS TO BE SET FREE.

EFFECT OF GOVERNOR MARKHAM'S APPROVAL OF THE PAROLE BILL

San Francisco, March 27.- Governor Markbam's approval of the Parole bill will release from the two state prisons over 1,000 convicts who have served one year of their first term. Many convicts who may be paroled are desperate criminals who have come here from the East.

TAMMANY BRAVES IN SESSION.

A PLAN TO "TURN DOWN" SACHEM HUGH J.

There was a meeting of the Tammany Society at the Wigwam in East Fourteenth-st, last evening to prepare for the annual election of sachems and other officers. The constitution of the Columbian Order requires that the society shall hold three meetings prior to the annual regular election, at each of which the purpose of choosing the usual officers shall be declared. This formality was observed last evening and two similar meetings must be held before the election, which has been fixed for April 17. In the absence of Grand Sachem Thomas F. Gilroy Sachem Thomas L. Feitner presided. Sachem Richard Croker and several other big chiefs were on hand. About fifty blg and little Indians of all grades were pres-Sachem Croker dealed the story circulated yes-

ent. Sachem Croker that he was sick in bed.
"I have a severe cold," he said, "which has affected my bronchial tubes somewhat, but there is nothing serious the matter with me to my knowledge, and I think that I am worth several dead warriors

a treasurer, a sagamore and a wiskinkle. The present sachems are Hugh J. Grant, Richard Croker, John J Gorman, Henry D. Purroy, John McQuade, Charles Welde, B. F. Martin, William H. Clark, W. Bourke Cockran, John H. V. Arnold, Charles E. Simmons and Charles M. Clancy. The principal interest is election as a sachem. Certain knowing ones in Tam-many Hall say that this is a part of Mr. Croker's scheme for shearing the ex-Mayor of political in fluence, and so crippling him that he will be unable to lead the prophesied revoit in the Wigwam when the inevitable smash-up comes. As a matter of fact, however, nothing was done in that direction last

fact, however, nothing was done in that direction last night.

A member of the society remarked after the adjournment: "There is plenty of time for that sort of business before April 17 if Croker wints Grant's name removed from the roll of sachems." Police townis-stoner James J. Martin and ex-Register John Rellly have been talked of as possible successors to the ex-Mayor. Both said yesterday that they were not candidates.

Mayor Gilroy having served two terms as grand sachem, is ineligible under the constitution of the order for re-election this year. One of the present members of the Board of Sachems will probably be chosen to succeed Grand Sachem Gilroy.

Resolutions were adopted last evening on the deaths of Senator Edward P. Hagen, Arthur Leary, for many years the Society's treasurer, and James Pitzpatrick, Tammany Hall leader of the IXth District.

A LAND OFFICE RECEIVER'S ACCOUNTS SHORT Santa Fe, N. M., March 27.-Major John T. Majors inspector of Land Offices, has been at Roswell in specting the affairs of the land office there, and ha found that Frank Lesnet, the missing Receiver, i short in his accounts with tile Government between \$10,000 and \$11,000. ANOTHER NASHVILLE FAILURE.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE MAKES AN AS-

THE MECHANICS' BANK DEMANDS SIKTY DAYS' NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF DEPOSITS-THEIR MONEY - PRECAUTIONS

AGAINST RUNS ON OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Nashville, Tenn., March 27 .- The Bank of Com merce of this city did not open its doors to-day at 9 o'clock, the usual time; and an hour or two later, after a conference of the directors had been held, an assignment was made. John T. Lellyette was named as assignee. The bank was a small one, its assets and liabilities being approximately as follows: Assets-Notes discounted \$76,000; real estate and cash, \$21,700; total, Liabilities-Capital stock paid in, \$27,500; deposits, savings account, \$14,000; deposits, special account, \$15,000; general deposits, \$19,000; profit and loss, \$22,200; total. 897,700. The Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company, capital \$250,000, took advantage of the State law permitting sixty days' notice to be demanded before deposits can be withdrawn. At

least a dozen small banks in adjacent towns are

said to be in temporary financial straits.

The assignment of the Bank of Commerce was filed late in the afternoon. The closing of the doors was brought about by an apprehension that a run on the bank would be made in the course of the day. Under the State Banking laws the bank could have required small depositors in the savings department to give sixty days' notice of their intention to withdraw deposits. This however, would not have prevented the withdrawal of regular deposits, which would leave the small debositors at a disadvantage. The directors therefore decided, in the interest of all depositors alike, to close the bank. The failure of certain persons, who owe the bank large sums, to meet these obligations was the principal cause directors or officers of the bank are indebted to the institution. Mr. Brooks, the cashier, thinks the stockholders, as well as the depositors, will be paid in full if the amounts due the bank can se collected, and that if only 50 per cent of the indebtedness can be collected the depositors ought to get all that is due them.

The suspension of the Commercial National Bank on Saturday afternoon occasioned considerable excitement, which had, however, quieted down by this morning, a change of feeling largely due to the belief of various bankers that the de positors of the Commercial Bank would not lose

Before beginning business to day all the banks had fortified themselves with money sufficient to meet all demands that might be made, and had arranged for large amounts in addition. There was a mild run for a while on the First National Bank, but the amount deposited largely exceeded the amount checked out. This was the case at all the banks in the city, men of means pouring ample funds into the vaults. At no time was there the least excitement. The depositors who felt panicky simply drew out their money and went quietly away. The First National was more rowded all the morning than any other bank. Everything was quiet at the American National Bank, and the doors were open till 4 o'clock. Several of the wealthy stockholders signed a notice, which was conspicuously displayed, pledging and binding their personal estates to satisfy any obligations of the bank.

After a number of persons had entered the Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company's office and several small checks had been cashed, the directors saw that a run was possible, and to pre-vent demoralizing excitement, decided to take advantage of the statute which gives a bank or-ganized under the State laws the privilege of demanding a sixty-day notice from depositors advantage of the statute which gives a bank or ganized under the State laws the privilege of demanding a sixty-day notice from depositors before they can withdraw their deposits. Payments were accordingly stopped, and an explanatory notice was posted, which closed with an announcement that the bank would keep its doors

nouncement that the bank would keep its honor open and continue to do business as usual, save that the sixty days' notice of withdrawals would be required for the present, and a denial of the rumor that the bank had sustained a loss by the suspension of the Commercial National Bank. After this business proceeded quietly as usual. United States Bank Examiner J. M. McKnight arrived in the city this morning, and at once took charge of the affairs of the Commercial Bank. S. J. Keith, president of the Fourth National Bank, said to-day that the situation was not nearly as bad as it might appear. Although one small bank had closed its doors permanently and another had availed itself of the sixty days allowed savings banks, yet it was evident that the other banks were amply prepared to take care of themselves. He added that the business condition of the city was entirely healthy.

WOODS REVERSES GRESHAM'S RULING.

Indianapolis, March 27 (Special).-- A judicial incl was the reversal to-day of one of Judge Gresham's decisions by Judge Woods, of the Federal Court. Some time ago the Central Trust Company, of New-Tork, brought suit for foreclosure against the United States Rolling Stock Company. Judge Gresham heard the case, gave judgment for forcelesure, and a receiver for the company was appointed. The defendants asked for a rehearing, in order that they might ap-peal the case, but the pelition was overruled, Judge Gresham helding that, the question of priority of the right of the foreign bondholders and the judgment was still open. To day Harry Crawford, representing the Rolling Stock Company, appeared before Judge Woods and asked leave to file a petition for a rehearing. This was granted, and the hearing of the petition was set for April 20, in Chicago, Judge Woods's action in gruding permission to file the motion for a rehearing is equivalent to a reversal of Judge Gresham's ruling.

A HARVARD CHESS CHALLENGE TO COLUMBIA. Cambridge, Mass., March 27 (Special).-The secretary of the Harvard Chess Club sent a challenge t the Columbia Chess Club to-night for the Intercollegiate Challenge Chess Cup, the games to take place as stipulated in Ge deed of gift. This challenge is is said according to the agreement that the college holding the champlonship cup must be challenged before June 1. This done, either of the two remaining colleges in the league can enter the tournament by giving notice before October 1.

THE FATHER'S PURSUIT WAS FRUITLESS. Ansonia, Conn., March 27.-C. Tomlinson, a farmer years old, who fell in love with Walter Stone, aged inson and his daughter went to church Sunday, and soon stone drove by, attracting the girl's atten-tion through the open window. Alice went out, and the two drove to Bridgeport, where they were married before the father, who followed in quick pursuit, could overtake them. The father decided to make the best of it, and went to the bridgepoon's home in Bridgeport, where the wedding was celebrated.

GEORGE I. SENEY'S HEALTH IMPROVING. The condition of George I. Seney, the well-known

Dr. C. C. Lee, No. 79 Madison-ave., Mr. Seney's physician, made the following statement about his patient: "Mr. Seney has been suffering from a form of heart disease and has been dangerously ill, but is now better."

CHANGES IN THE LONG ISLAND CITY FERRIES. Frank M. Kelley, superintendent of the Long Island city ferries, said yesterday that the men on the James slip ferries would not strike, as had been reported. It was intended to make a change in their working hours on April 1, but as the ferry franchise expired in May, the James Silp end of it would not be renewed, ecause New-York City would ask too big a price for t. If the franchise was not renewed the company would establish an annex line between Hunter's Point and Pine-st.

MANY MINOR APPOINTMENTS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AN EDITOR TO BE CONSULGENERAL AT

PARIS. THE PRESIDENT BREAKS TWO OF HIS RULES

IN NAMING SAMUEL E. MORSS-CONSULAR NOMINEES WHO ARE NOT

BUSINESS MEN [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 27 .- To-day's nominations, though

imposing in numbers, do not prove either as important or interesting as the batches heretofore sent to the Senate by the President. The full list is as follows: Felix A. Reeve, of Tennessee, to be Solicitor

States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.
Albert B. Fall, of New-Mexico, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Territory of New-Mexico.

To be Attorneys of the United States—George J. Denis, of California, for the Southern District of California; Joseph S. James, of Georgia, for the Northern District of Georgia; William T. Cary, of Georgia, for the Southern District of Georgia, To be Marshals of file United States—Frank Leverett, of Georgia, for the Southern District of Georgia, Jor the Southern District of Georgia; James Blackburn, of Kentucky, for the District of Kentucky; Thomas J. Allison, of North Carolina, for the Western District of North Carolina.

Samuel T. Fisher, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

Samuel E. Morss, of Indiana, to be Consul-General of the United States at Parls.

G. W. Chancellor, of Maryland, to be Consul at Have.

Havre, Allan B. Morse, of Michigan, to be Consul at Glesgow.
George F. Parker, of New-York, to be Consul at Birmingham.

Birningham.

Seaton Norman, of Indiana, to be an assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service.

Postmasters: Connecticut—John H. Swarthout, Stamford: New-York—Waiter P. Horne, Suspension Bridge.

Medical Inspector John H. Clark, to be medical dispector: Surgeon James M. Filint, to be medical inspector; Passed Assistant Surgeon Nelson H. Draka, to be a surgeon: Ensign Joseph H. Rohrbacher, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

The nomination of greatest political significance, perhaps, is that of Samuel E. Morss, of Indiana, to be Consul-General of the United States at Paris. In appointing Mr. Morss, who is the Editor of rule excluding editors from pulle office. Mr. Morsa was himself during the four years of Gener 1 Harrison's Administration a violent critic of the last President's so-called policy of "subsidizing the press." But so ardent is the Indiana editor's admiration for Mr. Cleveland that he has no doubt become convinced by this time that what was a deadly sin against the freedom of the press with the last Administration may be considered a very vental offence under this. Morss's appointment also traverses another of Mr. Cleveland's alleged rules—that about the character and antecedents of men to be chosen for the consular service. Mr. Morss is not a business man, nor does he speak the language of the country to which he is sent. His sole claim to office is based on successful ast five or six years one of the most aggressive and untiring of the Cleveland workers in Indiana, and it is due to him as much as any other one man that In-diana's delegation to the Chicago Convention last June was not made a solid anti-Cleveland one. Mr. Morse's selection for the Paris Consul-General-hip will cause much surprise and a good deal of criticism in Indiana and elsewhere. His real choice of a place was the Liverpool consulate, which is an easier and

tter judgment, to the French capital. C. W. Chancellor, nominated as consul to Havre, s a Maryland dector, who is said to be actively interested in board of health and quarantine manage ment, and is probably very well fitted for that par-

less ambitious post, and the President has done him a queer turn in sending him, against his inclination and

profitable consulship at Birmingham, was an appli-cant for the place of private secretary given to Mr. Thurber. He wrote a biography of Fresident Cleve-land, and has done other useful "literary bureau" work for the President. His appointment marks another exception to the rule on consular qualifica

trict Judge to succeed Judge Jenkins in Eastern

standing.

Feix A. Reeve, made Solicitor of the Treasury, has been deputy solicitor for a number of years. He is an East Tennesseeae who served in the Union Army. His appointment is in the nature of a well-deserved promotion. The nomination of Samuel T.

deserved promotion. The homination of sanctic distinct of Massachusetts, as assistant commissioner of patents is another case of promotion from a lower grade to a higher.

In selecting Joseph H. James as United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, President Cleveland picked out the candidate favored by Senator Gordon, and "turned down" three other aspirants, supported respectively by ex-Speaker Crisp, Senator Cotquitt and Secretary Hoke smith. Judge Crisp's candidate, "Teenie Rucker, is the man who lost his hat in the White House some days ago while trying to convince the President of his eminent fitness to look after the Federal business in Northern Georgia. Mr. Cleveland seems to have been less impressed by Mr. Rucker's powers of persansion than it has ill success in keeping track of so important a piece of personal property.

In the Southern District of Georgia William T. Cary get the place of District-Attonicy over three competitors. The successful aspirant was backed by Representative Black, of Augusta, who defeated the notorious "Tom" Watson last November. The lince unlucky candidates were presented and supported by Senator Gordon, Senator Colquitt and ex-Speaker Crisp.

Fellx A. Reeve, of Tennessee, nominated to be

Felix A. Reeve, of Tennessee, nominated to be the place of Assistant Solicitor, and is in every way qualified to assume the duties of the higher office, with which he is thoroughly familiar. Mr. Reeve was a Union man, and when the war broke out entered the service from Knoxville, Tenn., and served with and went into the practice of the law, where he built and went into the practice of the law, were as our up a large business. He came to Washington in 1880 to accept the place of Assistant Solicitor, and with the exception of a short time has been there ever since. He is a Democrat and a competent man, as was evidenced by the fact that all through the

tion is in the nature of a promotion.

W. H. Seaman, of Wisconsin, nominated to be United States Judge of the Eastern District, is the personal friend of Senator Vilas, who speaks of him personal friend of Senator Vilas, who speaks of him as one of the best lawyers of the State and a gentleman who stands high in the esteem and respect of the people, regardless of party. He is about fifty years old, in the prime of manhood and mental vigor. He has been a resident of Sheboygan for thirty years, and in the practice of the law has acquired a comfortable independence. Heretofore he has always declined office, preferring to pursue the practice of his profession. He has been honored by his State in various ways by appointment to places of honor, but this is his first office.

Samuel T. Fisher, of Massachusetts, who was to-day nominated to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents, was not a candidate for the place. Ha is thirty-eight years old, and entered the Patent Office in 1886, through the Civil Service, and has passed through all

through the Civil Service, and has passed through all of the successive grades from fourth assistant examiner, as the result of competitive examinations. For six months previous to his appointment as primary examiner he acted as one of the two law cierks in the Bureau of Patents. He is regarded as one of the most efficient men in the service.